

## THE FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

**REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.**  
THE BOURBONS TROUBLED AT THEIR PROSPECTS AND ANXIOUS TO SEE A FULL REPUBLICAN TICKET PLACED IN THE FIELD—CONJECTURES AS TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION—THE MAHONE MEN PREPARING FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

The political situation in Virginia appears to be in a state of great uncertainty, and they do not conceal their anxiety to see a regular Republican State ticket placed in the field. The question whether the Republicans will run a regular ticket also concerns the followers of General Mahone, who hope the influence of the Administration will not be thrown against them in any way. General Mahone and his lieutenants have already planned a thorough and vigorous campaign, and apparently intend to strain every nerve to win in the coming fight.

**AFTER THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.**  
INDICATIONS THAT THE RANK AND FILE OF REPUBLICAN VOTERS WILL SUPPORT CAMERON AND LEWIS—EXPECTATIONS OF A DETERMINED STRUGGLE—SPEAKERS TO BE SUMMONED FROM OTHER STATES—DISAPPOINTMENTS OF DEFEATED CANDIDATES NOT LASTING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—There are some signs of disquiet among the Bourbons here over the present political situation and its future probabilities. The more frank leaders of that party admit that the Anti-Bourbons have gained rather than lost strength during the last four months, and the numbers and enthusiasm of the delegates to the Mahone Convention have greatly surprised and disappointed their opponents, who really believed that the frank utterances of General Mahone and his course in the Senate would alienate all or most of his supporters who were formerly Democrats. Most of the Bourbons now candidly declare that the only hope for success for their party in the contest this year lies in the nomination of a "straightout" ticket by the Republicans, and the support of that ticket, at least tacitly, by the Administration. They are, therefore, quietly doing all they can to promote a "straightout" movement.

Will there be such a movement, and if so, what will be its success? There is reason to believe that it will be decided at an early conference of some of the leaders of the Republican organization to call a State Convention, which shall either nominate a State ticket or endorse the nominees of the Anti-Bourbon Convention. General Wickham, Congressman Jorgensen and Derendorf and some of the Federal officeholders in Virginia are in favor of a "straightout" Republican ticket, in spite of the fact that the Anti-Bourbons have nominated as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor the chairman of the Republican State Committee. The Republicans who favor this course are very largely in the minority as to numbers, although some of them are men of considerable influence. Republicans who are opposed to a separate ticket, however, assert that those who advocate one will not be able to find enough Republican adherents to form a convention which will represent the Republican party of Virginia. In support of this assertion, they point to the large number of colored and white delegates to the Anti-Bourbon Convention who are Republicans; and this really goes far to prove that what they say is true. If one can safely judge of the sentiment of the Republican party in the State from the feeling of the two or three hundred Republican delegates from all parts of it who attended the Convention last week, he is justified in saying that any Republican convention, which may be called with the design of antagonizing the Anti-Bourbon movement, will not fairly represent the sentiment of the Republican party in Virginia. More than that, if the opinions of those delegates are trustworthy, a "straightout" Republican ticket, should one be placed in the field, could poll not exceeding 5,000 or 10,000 at the most, for all the indications are that the rank and file of the Republican voters will support the ticket which was nominated on Friday. At the most, therefore, if present indications are to be trusted, the effect of a third ticket would be to perpetuate Bourbon rule in Virginia. The Anti-Bourbon leaders, however, declare that even with a third ticket in the field they will win; and then, say some of them, "we shall feel under no obligations to the Administration or to the Republican party, which was willing to see the liberal movement defeated."

**THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONTEST.**  
This raises some political considerations which one of the shrewdest and most influential of the Anti-Bourbon leaders presented to the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, in substance as follows: "Suppose that in this contest the Republican organization is hostile to us, and the Administration opposes us or takes a neutral position and stands aloof, either the Bourbons or we will win, for nobody is wild enough to assert that a Republican ticket can be elected. If we are defeated because of the hostility or neutrality of the Administration and the Republican party, nobody need look for another liberal or independent movement in Virginia or anywhere else in the South during the next twenty years. It will rive the fetters of Bourbonism more firmly than ever. On the other hand, if we are successful we shall not owe our success to the influence of the Administration or the help of the Republican party, and consequently the Administration will have no claim on our allegiance in Congress or elsewhere. The political complexion of the House of Representatives is such that the death of a Republican member, or the failure of Republicans to elect men to fill the existing vacancies, will give the anti-Administration men control of the organization of that body, in which there are two men who were elected as Anti-Bourbons. Can the Administration reasonably expect to receive the support of these two Virginia members if it throws its influence against them in the coming contest? In the Senate the prospect of an Administration majority is still more uncertain. If we succeed in carrying the Virginia Legislature this year we shall elect another Anti-Bourbon Senator; and we shall also redistrict the State under the new census. I need not dwell on the inconsistency which would appear, if, after the Republican members of the Senate have unanimously endorsed the Anti-Bourbon movement in Virginia and done everything in their power to encourage it, the Administration should oppose it or throw cold water upon it. When I speak of the effect of such a course on the part of the Administration I do not wish to be understood as hinting that under any circumstances we would go back to the Bourbon party. I for one could never do that, and there are tens of thousands in Virginia who are like me in that respect."

The foregoing is a faint outline of much of the talk among the Anti-Bourbon leaders when discussing the probable attitude of the Administration and of the Republican party in the coming campaign. They all declare unreservedly that their chief desire will be a death-blow to political liberalism in Virginia and a deliverance to the South generally.

**PARTY VIEWS ON THE DEBT QUESTION.**  
In regard to the payment or readjustment of the State debt one is unable to find any room for choice between the Bourbons and the Anti-Bourbons. In his speech Friday evening Colonel Cameron, the nominee for Governor, said: "If I thought this was a Republican year I would wash my hands of it. But I do not. We only want to find out what our dear old mother owes and that we mean to pay." This sentiment was received with vociferous applause. On the other hand, the Bourbon leaders, when asked what will be their position on the debt question in the coming campaign, give vague and evasive answers and sometimes say that they "will

try to ignore that subject for the present. The *Whig*, the Anti-Bourbon organ here, keeps standing on its editorial page a statement showing the present indebtedness of Virginia, compiled, it is said, from the books of the State Auditor. This statement is as follows:

The just debt of Virginia, old registered and coupon debt as of January 1, 1881.....	\$61,504,582 90
Interest on that debt (to July 1, 1881).....	294,130 00
Total State debt of January 1, 1881.....	\$61,504,582 90
Interest from January 1, 1881, to June 1, 1881.....	31,504,342 90
Debt and interest to July 1, 1881.....	\$93,008,925 80
One-third of that for Western Virginia.....	17,768,351 93
Virginia's two-thirds.....	\$75,240,573 87
Interest paid from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1880.....	4,711,243 99
Interest paid under acts of 1867.....	\$30,825,458 88
State's interest in public works sold for old bonds between January 1, 1866, and July 1, 1871.....	2,643,478 67
State's interest in public works sold for bonds of '66-67, between January 1, 1866, and July 1, 1871.....	\$28,279,880 21
State's interest in public works sold for bonds of '66-67, between January 1, 1866, and July 1, 1871.....	2,657,179 82
State's interest in public works sold for bonds of '66-67, between January 1, 1866, and July 1, 1871.....	\$25,592,810 39
Deduct four years' war interest on two-thirds of the original debt at 6 per cent.....	\$24,569,750 54
Add interest at 6 per cent from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1881.....	6,088,114 06
Add interest at 6 per cent from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1881.....	\$10,481,630 48
Interest paid in cash since July 1, 1871.....	11,688,981 88
Interest paid in cash since July 1, 1871.....	\$31,170,613 30
Interest paid in coupons since July 1, 1871.....	129,311 74
Interest paid in coupons since July 1, 1871.....	\$28,949,508 58
Interest paid in coupons since July 1, 1871.....	\$7,901,917 00
Redeemed by sinking fund since July 1, 1871.....	\$21,047,389 58
Redeemed by sinking fund since July 1, 1871.....	\$6,894,720 38
Virginia's just debt.....	\$15,852,660 10
Add four years' war interest, deducted above.....	\$9,888,114 06
Total.....	\$25,740,774 16

**ANTI-BOURBON CAMPAIGN PLANNED.**  
The Anti-Bourbon State Committee held a meeting yesterday and discussed a plan of operations for the coming campaign. It was decided to begin immediately a thorough canvass of the State, the purpose being that one or another of the candidates on the State ticket shall visit every county before election day and spend some time in each, making the personal acquaintance of the voters and impressing his arguments upon their minds. The most remote and inaccessible counties will first be visited, and it is expected that by the time the Bourbons have their ticket in the field the Anti-Bourbons will have worked the ground so thoroughly that they will have liberty to meet their opponents whenever they may appear. General Mahone, after a short period of rest, will take the management of the campaign into his own hands, and will personally supervise all its details. Even his most bitter enemies concede all this. His most important concession is that as a political manager General Mahone has no equal in the State. In previous political campaigns the Bourbons have, it is said, received considerable pecuniary aid from the North to pay the necessary expenses. If they should "ignore the debt question," as they evince a disposition to do, they would not be likely to receive much help from outside this year. The Anti-Bourbon management of General Mahone will be comparatively inexpensive. He says that he shall maintain no costly "headquarters" or large staff of clerks and secretaries; but that he will have a corps of speakers so large that the people of every town and hamlet in the State will have an opportunity to hear Anti-Bourbon doctrines expounded before the day of election. The Anti-Bourbon leaders hope and expect that a number of prominent Northern speakers will come to their aid in this canvass, and the Bourbons also expect the help of speakers from other States. There were some symptoms of dissatisfaction Friday night among a few of the partisans of the unsuccessful candidates, but signs of discontent are hardly discoverable today, for they will probably vanish altogether before a week has passed. Riddleberger's disappointment seems to be the greatest, but his friends declare that he will soon get over it. A curious illustration of the attitude of the Bourbons toward the Administration will be found in the fact that the "Riddleberger bill" is adopted as the sentiment of the Bourbon party in regard to the debt question.

For the last day or two the Bourbons have been suggesting to believe a story to the effect that William H. Barnum has assured certain Bourbon leaders here that the President has assured him that the Administration is opposed to the Anti-Bourbon movement, and will be glad to see it beaten. But even in Virginia Democrats hesitate to confide in Barnum, and the story is not believed.

There is some comment here upon ex-Senator Conkling's unethical telegram to Mahone. It is generally considered that the telegram was sent in order to counteract a story which had been published to the effect that Conkling was opposed to the course of the Administration. A friend of General Mahone wrote a letter to the effect that the receipt of the telegram was a surprise to the general, and that he did not think it worth while to give a copy of the letter to the Associated Press for publication.

**THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.**  
A LULL IN THE CONFLICT.  
DEMOCRATS CHAFING UNDER CAUCUS RESTRAINTS—THEIR INTENSITY DOUBTED—GOOD CHIEF FOR THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, June 5.—The Senatorial contest and the consequent noonday session of the Legislature tomorrow keep a larger number of members in the city than there has been here on any Sunday since the beginning of the session. In the absence of political leaders, however, there was little political talk, and that of no value in determining the probable issue of the contest. Among the Democratic members there was some animated talk about a call for a Democratic caucus on Tuesday night, circulated by Assemblyman Patten. It was generally agreed that there was no necessity for holding a caucus. Mr. Patten said that his chief purpose was to prevent Democrats from pairing with Republicans and thus prolonging the session of the Legislature. He had also thought that some common agreement was necessary in regard to the speedy adjournment of the Legislature. From the wording of the call it was also supposed that there was some plan for attacking the previous decision to vote for John C. Jacobs as Mr. Conkling's successor. This suspicion aroused the Kings County Democrats opposing vigorously the proposed caucus. Their resistance was not needed to defeat the project. Mr. Patten seemed to have seven names to his call, and it is understood that he has abandoned the project. It is a singular fact that the call appears to be in the handwriting of Erastus Brooks, although he did not sign it.

Mr. Standley, of Kings County, the chairman of the Democratic Assembly Caucus Committee, stated to-night that his committee would not issue the call which Mr. Patten proposed. No Democratic caucus, in his opinion, was likely to be held again during the session. Mr. Standley also said that some of the men who favored the call had argued that the Democrats should have the same liberty of distributing their votes among various Democratic candidates, as the Republicans have an opportunity of advertising local favorites before the State. This statement gives rise to the suspicion that the liberty of voting desired was license to vote when there might be pecuniary profit in so doing for some Conkling candidate for Senator.

The Conkling men, especially those from New-York City, have been on exceedingly friendly terms with some of the Democratic Assemblymen from the same county during the past week. If Mr. Patten's call was the first step in an intrigue to provide Mr. Conkling with Democratic aid in an emergency, it is a step which has apparently been in vain. Daniel Manning of the *Albany Argus*, is said to have been elected by the Democrats as one of the Democratic candidates for Senator. The meditated attack on Mr. Jacobs therefore is indirectly a blow at Mr. Manning. It is therefore not surprising that the *Albany Argus* has been heartily supporting his candidacy.

The arrivals of politicians from New-York to-night were few. Canal Appraiser Dennison, of Utica, was the chief. He is said to have attended a conference of Mr. Conkling's friends in New-York to-day. Mr. Dennison stated that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt still entertain the same views on the subject of the General Grant coming to Albany, saying also that the Administration leaders have advised from all parts of the State favorable to their cause. Senator Robertson will return here to-night.

**LIGHT ON THE DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.**  
THE DEMOCRATS WARNED THAT THEY MUST NOT SELL THEIR VOTES—NO CONKLING COALITION DESIRED BY THE RURAL DEMOCRACY.

ALBANY, June 5.—The *Argus* (Dem.) will make the following remarks editorially:

In nominating Messrs. Jacobs and Kernan for United States Senators the Democratic members of the Legislature acted with a wisdom which is confirmed by the events of every day.

Neither for the domination of Mr. Jacobs nor for that of Mr. Kernan was there any organized or official outside made out or inside the ranks of the Democratic members of the Legislature. It came to the Democratic members as the result of a consultation of the members of the Democratic party in the Legislature, among themselves alone. All or any representation to the contrary has no foundation in fact. A frame of mind, which views the members representing 39 out of 53 seats held by the Democracy in this Legislature foundered upon the fact that the gentleman himself took part in this matter. By a little change of views thirty-four out of the fifty-four Democratic members of the Legislature agreed upon Mr. Kernan. The selection of each was thereupon made unanimous.

A critical consideration, which also governed in the selection of Mr. Jacobs, was the conviction of the wisest men among the Democratic legislators that the party should accept and preserve the principle of no coalition or combination with either faction of the divided enemy. The possible gain of a Senatorship was a fact to reject, and a certain loss of votes, regardless either of exigencies or overtures in the case of the common enemy. This truth and the duty which it imposes have been apparent and imperative to Democratic legislators who have mingled as representatives among the voting rank and file of the Democratic party in the Legislature, in hostility to any traitor or traitress who is so foolish as to make the Democracy into a false position as some of its outside adherents, like blinded and bitten by a desire to get an advantage, have been led to do.

No assaults have been made upon the nomination of Mr. Jacobs which have not shown reason to confirm the wisdom of the act. He has been attacked by those who would regard this as a time when for their gain they should abandon the principle of no coalition, and of themselves combine their own factions. The Democratic party differs from such in opinion and from their own estimate of their own claim.

**HOPES OF THE EX-SENATORS.**  
PROSPECTS OF THE WEEK—OPINIONS OF VARIOUS MEN.

Ex-Senators Conkling and Platt passed a comparatively quiet day yesterday. They had few callers. They went out in the afternoon for a walk and returned to the hotel after an hour's absence. Senator Jones, of Nevada, called on ex-Senator Conkling in the afternoon and remained with him about an hour. Vice-President Arthur and Senator Jones dined together at the St. James Hotel, and in the evening they visited ex-Senators Conkling and Platt at their residence. The French and English papers called in the evening. It is noteworthy that none of the district leaders was present. Mr. Conkling at one time intended going to Albany on the Troy boat last evening, but he found that private business would prevent this. He may not go up until this afternoon. Mr. Platt is detained in the city on business connected with his express company, and will not leave the city until this evening. General Arthur will wait to accompany Senator Conkling. Dwight Lawrence, A. B. Johnson and one or two others of Mr. Conkling's friends left New-York for Albany on the Troy boat last evening. The majority of the Administration and Stewart adherents will start back to their homes to-day.

It is the belief of many politicians that Senators Conkling and Platt will endeavor during the present week, by the aid of the Democrats, to secure an adjournment of the Legislature. It is evident to the Stalwarts that they cannot secure the election of Messrs. Conkling and Platt in the present temper of the Legislature. If the Legislature adjourns without the successors of the Senators being chosen, Judge Robertson will then accept the position of Collector, and by so doing will accept his office as Senator. This is one vote lost to the Administration. In case the Legislature is again called to session, and the duties of Collector will also prevent him from taking so active a part in the contest. It is also hoped by the Stalwarts that the feeling against Messrs. Conkling and Platt, on the part of the Republican voters throughout the State, will gradually abate, and that if an extra session is called, some of those Senators and Assemblymen who are now afraid to face the indignation of their constituents, should they vote for the ex-senators, will then be more pliant. All the energies of the Stalwart leaders for the remainder of this week, it was said last night, will be directed toward securing an adjournment of the Legislature. Our political troubles, Mr. Coffey "inquired a Tribune reporter of the ex-Vice-President at the Everett House a day or two ago.

"While I support the Administration in its present position," Mr. Coffey replied, "I have such a high regard for the ability of Mr. Conkling that I regret the division. I cannot see why Mr. Conkling should have felt so grieved, because after all it was not a very great thing. He opposed us in one way, and we opposed him in another. He was only replacing an anti-Conkling man by an anti-Conkling man. If a change was to be made, would it not be better that the President should do so as he has done?"

"Then you think that the President was perfectly justified?"

"This I do think, that the mistake he made was in not telling Mr. Conkling that he regarded the appointment of a National one just as much as the President had considered a National one. The President had had to do that I do not think that Mr. Conkling could have held 25 votes up in Albany."

"What do you attribute the change in public sentiment?"

"The extraordinary revolution of opinion toward Mr. Conkling is due, I think, to the fact that for years the Republican party all over the country has been toiling to make the Senate Republican, and just as it is about to succeed, it is being defeated by the Senate into the hands of the Democrats."

"Do you think that Judge Robertson should have been appointed?"

"He means if a change was to be made. A general man, of great ability, he deserved the place because of his faithful service to the party, if for no other reason."

**FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.**  
PROBABLE SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY.

CHICAGO, June 5.—From evidence gathered yesterday and to-day there is strong probability that the headless body of a man found in the city of Chicago, near the intersection of North Dearborn and Chicago streets, which disappeared from North Dearborn at the beginning of last March, just after he had received a remittance of \$277 from Germany.

**JOHN GRISCOM EAST.**

CHICAGO, June 5.—When John Griscom was weighed to-day at the conclusion of the eighth day of his fast, it was found that the twenty-four hours he had lost only a quarter of a pound, while his temperature, pulse and respiration were normal and unchanged.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 5.**—Forbes Rublee, of this city, to-day received a twelve-pound rainbow salmon which was caught in Lake Michigan, off Cedar Point, by the Fish Commissioners six years ago, and this is the first evidence of the adaptability of the Lake Michigan waters to the culture of this fish.

**TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.**  
BELLING LIQUORS WITHOUT LICENSE.

LOWELL, Mass., June 5.—The officers last night seized liquor of the value of \$100,000 from Patrick Lynch. He is charged with selling them without a proper license.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF A FARMER.**

MATAMORAS, Penn., June 5.—William Brittain, a well-to-do farmer of Greenville, N. Y., near this place, disappeared. As he had money with him it is feared he has been lured off with a woman.

**SALE OF AN EVENING PAPER.**

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The *Daily Critic*, an evening paper of this city, was bought Saturday by a number of gentlemen here, who, it is said, intend to publish it hereafter as an Administration paper.

**THE REV. S. KALLOCH AT HIS FORMER HOME.**

ROCKLAND, Me., June 5.—The Rev. S. Kalloch preached here morning in the First Baptist Church, in a large congregation. This is the church where he preached his first sermon, and of which he was pastor for several years.

**VISITING NIAGARA FALLS.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—The Duke of Athole, Lady Athole and Captain Milburn and wife are registered at the Clifton House at Niagara Falls.

**GENERAL BRADY'S COUNSEL.**

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Colonel Enoch Totten and Schlesinger & Wilson, of this city, have been retained by General Brady as counsel in any legal proceedings which may grow out of the pending star route investigation.

**TAKING HIS OWN LIFE.**

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 5.—John Hoffman, a prominent citizen of this place and a member of the firm of Hoffman, Ivy & Co., bankers, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Potomac River last night. He was discovered this morning. His health, affecting his mind, is the supposed cause of the act.

**NEW BUILDING FOR BROWN UNIVERSITY.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—The building erected for Brown University by W. F. Bayne as a memorial to the late General Bayne, was dedicated yesterday. The building was transferred to the University authorities yesterday. Addresses were made by Professor John L. Lincoln, President Robinson and William Gamwell.

**WHAT IS DOING ABROAD.**  
IRELAND STILL IN DISORDER.

PARNELL FORESHADOWS FURTHER RESISTANCE—MORE EFFORTS TO INTRODUCE RAILROADS IN CHINA—AN ALGERIAN MASSACRE.

A large Irish meeting has been held in London. Mr. Parnell was present, and intimated that the Irish people are determined to resist evictions. Efforts are still being made to introduce railways in China by the progressive party there. Some hostility to Japan is still manifested in Corea. An inspector of telegraphs and his escort have been murdered in Algeria.

**THE IRISH AGITATION INCREASING.**  
MR. PARNELL AGAIN WARNS THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 5.—The mass meeting in Hyde Park to protest against the Government's policy with regard to Ireland, was held to-day. Although there was a steady drizzle of rain during the day, a large number of Irishmen and women were present, but the attendance of the general public was limited. A procession of branches of the Home Rule organization with bands and banners marched from Trafalgar Square to the Park, where there was speaking from three platforms.

Resolutions were carried unanimously at each platform declaring that the Government is criminally responsible for the deplorable condition of Ireland; summoning the Government to suspend immediately evictions, and liberate the persons arrested on suspicion, and calling on Mr. Forster to resign the office for which he has proved his utter incapacity.

Mr. Parnell appeared, and was enthusiastically received. He made a speech, in which he attacked the Government for encouraging unjust evictions. He read a letter from a priest of New-Pallas, stating that Colonel Hare, on whose property the recent riotous evictions occurred, has, during the last twenty-five years, evicted nearly 450 persons. Mr. Parnell said:

Serious responsibility will rest on the Government if evictions continue. Irishmen are now becoming aware of the power of combination and passive resistance. Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and Frank O'Donnell, members of Parliament, also addressed the meeting. A company of the Army Service Corps has been sent to Ireland to be attached to the various flying columns.

Chief Secretary Foster will remain in Ireland until after the Whit Sunday holidays.

At Loughrea, Galway County, Saturday, three men, named Dolan, Fahey and Keogh, charged with the murder of Connelley in Galway and discharged from the County Gaol, were arrested under the Coercion act for the same crime.

The troops in Ireland will by the end of this week consist of 30,000 men—seven regiments of cavalry, eleven batteries of artillery and twenty-five battalions of infantry.

LONDON, June 6.—A dispatch from New-Pallas to the *Standard* states that at a disturbance at Ballybrophy on Sunday one man was shot dead and others were wounded by a bullet, who, with his three sons, has been arrested.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Dublin says all the troops stationed in that city will be confined to their barracks to-day.

The same dispatch says the riot in Cork on Friday night, the gravity of which has been exaggerated by previous reports, was not of a political character.

O'Gallagher, a school teacher in Gweedore, County Donegal, has been arrested under the Coercion act.

**THE CHINESE EMPIRE.**  
HONG KONG, May 9.—The second Dowager Empress is seriously ill. The young Emperor, age only eleven years, is also reported ill of the measles. Should the Empress die the State power will fall into the hands of Prince Chun, father of the Emperor, an anti-progressive. He is reported to favor the Cabal directed against Li Hung Chang.

The troops are being removed from the northeastern frontier, so that the Russian danger is quite dissipated.

The question of the partition of the Lo-Choo Islands between China and Japan is ignored by the Tsung Li Yamen, who quietly assume in a document their long asserted right to possession. Meanwhile the Japanese virtually retain the whole group, and the matter is likely to be protracted for months, or even years, by Asiatic diplomacy.

Railways and other innovations are still being driven for by Li Hung Chang and other members of the progressive party.

The Duke of Genoa was cordially entertained by the King and his court in Siam. The Duke will shortly proceed to Europe, visiting India, Persia, and Malakka on his way to Europe.

The latest news from Peking, with reference to the Chinese loan lately talked of, indicates a tendency to keep the matter quiet, as it is possible in China. It is not impossible that a small loan will be arranged through foreign aid, and that a larger one will subsequently be attempted by the Chinese agency.

**AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.**  
YOKOHAMA, May 17.—The Koreans are very anxious about the designs of foreign Powers, and a strong party has been formed to obstruct all foreign intercourse. It is in favor of breaking off all relations with Japan and proposes to expel the Japanese from the treaty settlements in Corea. The Korean delegation to Japan has been stopped on the route. One of the chief promoters was assassinated, and large demonstrations have been sent to the capital to impress the King against the foreigners.

The King is firm in his policy of about sixty persons and has sent a second expedition of about sixty persons to Japan, who has already arrived here. The Japanese Government has taken special measures to entertain these guests, and to show them the progress made by Japan in foreign arts in the last twenty years.

For the first time the Mikado has attended a foreigner meeting. He was received with high honors. A Prince of Siam has been travelling incognito in Japan. The editors of all the principal Japanese newspapers have been fined for the publication of a document addressed by two of the Ministers to the Government protesting against the too much "paternal" interference with trade. The paper was surreptitiously published by the leading metropolitan street, and almost universally copied by the other papers.

The Japanese merchants here propose to establish a large tea-broom warehouse, in rivalry of foreign firms, for whom this far the preparation has been done for the winter. Great efforts are being made in all directions to bring the foreign trade into native hands. The first step proposed is to let it be of fair quality. More vessels than heretofore are expected to go forward by the Suez Canal route to New-York.

A Government official has been published regulating the privileges of officials to engage in private trading. The object is to encourage investment of savings in domestic and other productive enterprises.

The United States steamers Richmond, Monocacy and Palos are in port.

**THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.**  
MEXICO, June 5.—In consequence of the prevalence of the vomito in Vera Cruz the Mexican Railway Company put on a special train on the days of the arrival of steamers to take passengers direct to Orizaba.

S. B. Evans, of the Scientific Expedition of Chicago, has discovered an immense calendar stone in an excavation among the ruins of Tezcuco where an excavation among the human figure known among Mexican antiquities.

**CHARGED WITH FRAUD.**  
LONDON, June 5.—At Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday a man calling himself Marcus Beresford was committed for trial for forgery and perjury. The complainant is the Hon. Walter Maxwell, who owns an estate in Kansas, where the prisoner presented himself, claiming to be a son of the Archbishop of Armagh.

**THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The czar has received a deputation of the Turcomans at Gatchina, and presented gifts to various members thereof. Four districts of Kieff have been placed under martial law. Retail sale of the Russian *Courier* has been forbidden for three months.

**CONSPIRACY IN ST. PETERSBURG.**  
LONDON, June 6.—The *Standard's* Vienna and Berlin correspondents state that a conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered in St. Petersburg.

**MASSACRE IN ALGERIA.**  
ORAN, Algeria, June 5.—M. Bringard, Inspector of Telegraphs, and his escort have been massacred between Frenda and Gervilly. Twenty-six men were killed.

**THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.**  
LONDON, June 5.—The cable steamer Faraday has arrived at Penzance. Over 600 miles of the new telegraph cable have been laid.

**THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF THE EAST.**  
HONG KONG, May 9.—The Empress Dowager of the East, and not she of the West, as previously announced, recently notified from the Palace in Peking, has died. Her death was unexpected and was caused by diphtheria.

**FOREIGN NOTES.**  
LONDON, Monday, June 7, 1881.

Lord Dufferin has started for Constantinople.

The Tunisian Mission, headed by Premier Marnier, is expected in Paris on Thursday next.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Athens says the Minister of War has ordered a force of 7,000 men to be in readiness to take possession of the coast district.

A dispatch from Tunis to the *Daily News* states that the Italian Consul yesterday visited the Premier for the first time since the signing of the Franco-Tunisian Treaty.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says the suicide of Baron von Uetast is attributed to a difficulty in regard to some bronze guns which he was making for the Austrian Government. The secret of his steel-bronze invention does not die with him, as he imparted it to his son-in-law.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—Several farmers in Russell County, believing that the world will come to an end on June 19, have neglected to put in their crops.

**TREATMENT OF SEASICKNESS.**  
A TONIC OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE HOST OF PEOPLE NOW GOING TO EUROPE.

A visitor to any of the outgoing ocean steamers just before sailing finds one topic and one thought occupying the attention of the passengers. This is the manner in which their respective stomachs will endure the motion of the waves. Some, struggling to put a brave face on the matter, endeavor to conceal their apprehensions by silence or by insincere assurances of confidence, while others retire to their staterooms and calmly and deliberately prepare to be sick. With the present great rush of ocean travel remedies for seasickness are in hot demand, and physicians are besieged by patients eager for specifics against the malady of the deep. Among those that have been advised are champagne and other alcoholic stimulants, capsaicin, cathartics of various kinds, bromides, nitrate of amyl, atropia, caffeine, phosphoric and other acids, chloroform, croton, acid phosphates, bitters, electricity, the use of ice bags and belts about the body. Careful dieting has also been said to be a preventive. Nevertheless, it is stated that, immense as the ocean travel is, thousands are yearly prevented from venturing on the sea by fear of a long and exhausting sickness. For the same reason the land routes to the South are much better patronized than the coast steamers. Many physicians consider seasickness, which is regarded as a disturbance of the nervous centres, unpreventable, and advise only palliative treatment. The views of a leading practitioner and two prominent neurologists have been obtained in regard to the disorder and its treatment.

"What advice in regard to seasickness would you give a patient going to sea?" was asked of Dr. Alonzo Clark.

"I should tell him to take a wash-basin into his stateroom," responded Dr. Clark, cheerfully.

"Then there is no remedy?"

"One remedy, yes—to stay ashore," Dr. Clark continued. "I think people will be seasick until the Millennium comes."

"It is caused by a disorder of action in the brain and nervous system, and the stomach feels it as a part supplied with nerves. There is no perceptible change in the nerve tissue, but a nerve disturbance, and probably all the brain is affected. It is unaccountable that the practice of going to sea cures the disorder, although this may be owing to a curative accommodation. I have never made use of the various remedies suggested. Seasickness is modified by a low diet, and if health is much depressed the patient should keep his bed. Food should be taken as constantly as possible, and the best form is soup with toasted crackers. Any alcoholic drink will soothe some stomachs. The supposed benefit to be derived from seasickness amounts to very little except perhaps in the case of large feeders. Of course, land sickness caused by riding backward and in railway cars is practically the same as seasickness. An instance has been lately related of a woman cured by wearing a sheet of paper over her chest, which illustrates the power of faith."

Dr. George M. Beard said: "A year ago there was no disease of which so little was known, and which is now so generally known, as seasickness. It is a purely mechanical and physical cause, being the result of a series of mild convulsions. No more benefit can be derived from it than from an attack of typhoid fever. It is a disease of old age and of old people, and is most frequent and severe with the young and sensitive. In some cases there is simply congestion of the brain. The chief symptoms are headache, backache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, nervous depression, neuritic pain, sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion. Dr. F. D. Lunde, of Florida, first suggested the use of bromide of potassium as a preventive of seasickness in voyages between the North and South, and it was used with good results. This had also been recommended by Dr. Barker, who carefully studied the subject. My experience had led to my developing this treatment for long voyages, and suggesting bromide of potassium in large doses instead of bromide of potassium. The former is less irritating to the stomach and contains more bromine than the latter, but when not procurable bromide of potassium may be used. A few drops of bromide of sodium three times a day a few days before embarking and keep it up at sea until the danger seems to have passed. Vomiting, diarrhoea, nervous depression, neuritic pain, sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion, rendering it less susceptible to the disturbances caused by the movements of the ship."

There is a great difference between people about the sea, and the great point is to know when to stop taking it, avoiding an excess, and not to take too little. A few people have an aversion against bromide, but there is little or no danger from its use if patients carefully watch for the sleepiness and indisposition for exercise which are the symptoms of mild bromization. I have known of but one failure from the proper use of bromide. In that case the patient was a person who had never safely by their use, although always sick before. Of course the drug should be taken intelligently and under competent directions, as there is a great difference in different people, and every one ought to be studied separately so far as possible."

"What is seasickness?" was asked of Dr. William A. Hammond.

"Well, I should call it a disorder of the nervous system."

"Is there any remedy?"

"I can't lay down rules for other people, but I can tell what I have found beneficial in my own case, and that is ten or fifteen drops of chloroform on lump sugar, and the use of bromide of potassium."

**THE PRESIDENT AT FORTRESS MONROE.**  
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 5.—President Garfield and party came ashore at 9 o'clock this morning and passed into the fort, where they witnessed the mounting of the guard and inspected the troops of the garrison. At 2 o'clock they took carriage, and, accompanied by General Getty, drove to the Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and inspected that institution. A salute was fired by order of Governor Woodfin in honor of the visit. From there the party proceeded to the Hampton Normal School, and were shown through the buildings and grounds within the grounds was next visited. Services were being held in Bethesda Chapel; the party entered and remained through the service. At its conclusion the President, accompanied by General Getty, returned to the Soldiers' Home, where they were met by the students. At 5 p.m. the Dispatch got under way, and after sailing around the fleet, proceeded to Washington. The yards of each vessel, including the President's, were manned by a large number of three cheers were given as the Dispatch passed.

**PROSECUTION OF JOHANN MOST.**  
PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND OVER THE SEIZURE OF THE FREIHERR-OVER-SOLICITUDE OF SOME JOURNALS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FREE SPEECH—THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS NOT MENACED—THE ADVOCATE OF REICIDE A DISGRACE TO REPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, May 26.—You can hardly have forgotten the outcry that was heard when the *Freiheit* was seized and its editor and owner, one Most, arrested. Some of the newspapers protested very loudly indeed. Questions were asked in